

LABOR CLARION

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Inflation Assailed By President Green— Demands Higher Pay

The harmful effect of currency inflation on the wage earners can only be offset by an increase in mass purchasing power, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said in a statement from Washington this week vigorously assailing inflation and calling on the workers to fight for immediate wage increases.

As a matter of sound public policy, as well as of justice, wage increases should come before increases in living costs, President Green declared.

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is fully appreciative of the fact that the policy of currency inflation being advanced by certain public men is a matter of moment and of grave importance to labor," the A. F. of L. chief said. He continued:

Inflation to Harm Masses

"In operation inflation will seriously affect the economic and social welfare of the masses of the people. An increase in the price of articles which enter into living costs is bound to follow the inauguration of currency inflation. In fact, the primary purpose of inflation is to elevate price levels and to increase commodity prices.

"Obviously, labor will be at a decided disadvantage if commodity prices increase and wages remain stationary at the depressed level to which they have been forced through the pursuit of a wage deflation policy. The buying power of the masses of the people has been greatly reduced through the imposition of reductions in wages. It has already reached the point where the workers are unable to buy either in quantity or in frequency.

"If prices are to be driven upward through currency inflation the very limited buying power of the masses of the people will be further curtailed. This is especially true because it is reasonable to conclude that the price of the necessities of life will increase under the inspiration and influence of currency inflation.

Pay Raises Should Come First

"As a matter of sound public policy, as well as of justice, an increase in wages should precede an increase in commodity prices. Unless this is done the consuming power of the people will be lowered rather than increased through the adoption of a policy of currency inflation.

"The members of the executive council are determined to safeguard the interests of the wage earners by insisting upon increases in wages immediately. The deleterious effect of currency inflation upon the social and economic life of working people can only be offset through increases in wages and through an increase in mass purchasing power throughout the nation.

"We propose to call upon labor to begin the fight immediately for wage increases and to use such legitimate influence and power as may be at their command to bring about the restoration of the buying power of the masses of the people."

CHILD LABOR DOUBLED

Twice as many children and youngsters under 18 went to work in the first seven months after the Supreme Court destroyed N.R.A. as went to work in the entire year of 1934, when N.R.A. was working. Reports to the Labor Department showed that while only 7000 youngsters got working permits during the whole year of 1934, 11,000 children were given such permits in the first half year after the "blue eagle" had his wings clipped by the court.

Engineer Says Silicosis Can Be Easily Prevented by Wet Drills

The use of wet drills and safety equipment in tunneling and mining operations will protect the workers from silicosis. This was the plain statement which William P. Yant, supervising engineer for the United States bureau of mines at Pittsburgh, Pa., made before the House Labor sub-committee which is investigating the tragedy in connection with the construction of the Hawk's Nest power tunnel at Gauley Bridge, West Virginia.

Representative Marcantonio of New York, who is sponsoring the investigation, charges that hundreds of men have already died of silicosis and hundreds more are still dying of the disease contracted by breathing dust from silica rock while boring the tunnel in 1930 and 1931. He charges that the Rinehart & Dennis Company of Charlottesville, Va., the firm that built the tunnel, did not provide the workers with safety equipment and compelled them to use dry drills, which produced the silica dust.

Confronted with testimony that in the Hawk's Nest tunnel dust was so thick that workmen could not distinguish objects ten feet away, Yant said such a "very high concentration of dust" was certain to expose men to silicosis.

Industry and Labor Opposing Surcharges On Insurance Rates

Silicosis surcharges on workmen's compensation insurance rates proposed by the California Inspection Rating Bureau will place a bill of ten million dollars yearly on a restricted group of California industries, J. R. Molony, representing the California Manufacturers' Association, declared as State Insurance Commissioner Samuel L. Carpenter, Jr., opened the third and final hearing on such charges this week.

Two hundred and fifty insurance men, business leaders and labor representatives heard Molony denounce the charges as "preposterous," and claim they had been reached through a "nonsensical formula." He asked Carpenter to create an impartial body to study the problem and render a report "based on evidence which will command the respect of business men."

Molony urged that the problem be approached with an eye on state and federal social legislation which, he said, will have the effect of removing old men from the compensation insurance rolls.

United Mine Workers Extends Jurisdiction To Processing Plants

The United Mine Workers of America, in convention in Washington, D. C., has amended its constitution to include workers in coal processing plants within its membership.

The plants include gas workers and others who assist in the reduction of coal into component fuels and gases. Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the union, estimated roughly that there were 100,000 employed in these operations.

He said the field was utterly unorganized and that the decision to start a membership campaign to increase the U. M. W. A. membership now rests in the hands of the union executive board. The mine workers at present number 540,000.

Percy Tetlow, member of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, warned the convention to prepare to meet "a crisis" within three months if the Supreme Court declares the Guffey coal act unconstitutional.

Warns of Coming Danger

Tetlow refused to indicate the nature of the "crisis" but his listeners indicated they believed the crisis might be a nation-wide coal strike.

Tetlow declared the coal operators in some districts are now selling coal at 30 and 40 cents a ton below the cost of production. In these districts the union was fighting a battle to retain the wage scale, he declared.

"You should be prepared to meet the situation that is coming if the Guffey act is declared invalid and if the marketing of coal can not be regulated by the federal government," declared Tetlow. "If that happens you will be faced with a sweeping wage reduction, as the present price of coal will not support the wage levels."

Turning to President John L. Lewis, he added: "Nobody can save this industry from disaster if the court strikes down this act but you and your men. Nobody but the union can keep the industry from returning to the competitive jungle. I hope the union will not permit the industry to go back."

Liberty League Attacked

The convention climaxed a general attack on the Liberty League by adoption of a resolution denouncing the organization as "inimical to the interests and people of the United States."

The League, the resolution charged, represents "millionaires and multi-millionaires who have piled up huge fortunes while denying their employees the right to organize."

The resolution attacked "reactionary and predatory corporate interests . . . hostile to collective bargaining." It accused League members of "ganging up against any social legislation, no matter how mild," and opposing through courts the "carrying out of the people's will as expressed by Congress."

The convention adjourned finally Monday after deciding to demand a thirty-hour week in their next contract with soft coal operators.

Los Angeles Officers Turn Back Itinerants At California Border

An unprecedented movement on the part of the City of Los Angeles to bar entrance to the state of itinerant workers and others without means has raised a storm which promises to develop interstate and national complications.

Under direction of Chief of Police James E. Davis of Los Angeles, 126 members of the Los Angeles police force have been stationed during the last two weeks at Bishop, Blythe, Truckee, Yuma, Ariz., and other points, with orders to turn back such itinerants as could not show that they would not become a burden to the relief organizations.

At some of these points state and local officials have refused to co-operate with the Los Angeles "Foreign Legion." The states of Arizona and Nevada have displayed hostility to the movement, and in various parts of California opposition has been aroused at what is termed an invasion of the authority of the local officials.

"Hoboes" Threaten Reprisals

To supplement the work of the police in excluding "hoboes and tramps," as the news dispatches term the itinerants, a rock pile has been established in Los Angeles, and Chief Davis declares that 122 "vagrants" already have been rounded up for sentence to the rock pile.

However, even "hoboes" have constitutional rights, and the Associated Press has received a letter signed by "Benjamin Benson, publicity director, Hoboes of America," stating that "Jeff Davis, president and 'king of the hoboes,' has instructed his lawyers to see that the constitutional rights of the hoboes are not violated."

"As publicity director of our organization," Ben-

son said, "I have suggested that the hoboes start another Coxey's Army march to California this summer after our convention in Louisville, Ky., May 2-9."

Following Florida's Example

The problem of travelers who answer the call to the warmer clime but can't pay their way brought from Henry Redkey, member of Florida's transient committee, a challenge to California to "join us in a sane and sensible long-time program that will produce real results."

He said Florida's own border patrol had barred more than 50,000 impecunious persons this winter.

"Florida believes the only solution is adequate state and federal legislation," said Redkey. "We have drafted such legislation and challenge California to join us."

Florida patrolmen have no legal method of barring entrance except to threaten arrest for vagrancy.

Instigator of Murder Sentenced To Twenty Years' Imprisonment

Having denied a motion for a new trial, Superior Court Judge E. D. Hodge at Tacoma has sentenced Peter Marinoff to twenty years in the Washington State penitentiary along with H. H. Hiatt, said to be Marinoff's right hand man in the hiring of gunmen guards during last summer's strike at the Marinoff Northwest Brewing Company plant at Tacoma. Theodore Ferguson, admittedly the man who fired the shot which killed William ("Hoop") Usitalo, a member of Seattle Teamsters' Local 174, was sentenced to a year in Pierce County jail, as was also J. L. Hanford, whose sentence was suspended.

Usitalo was shot down on one of the main street corners of Tacoma by the guards in Marinoff's employ while he was driving a picket car peacefully following the car in which the Marinoff guards were riding, testimony at the trial showed.

In sentencing Marinoff and Hiatt the judge pronounced a bitter denunciation of "those who inspire crimes and hire men to commit them."

"The jury must have believed Peter Marinoff instigated this crime," Judge Hodge declared. "They must have believed H. H. Hiatt employed the others and obtained the weapons. . . . The man who hires them is more dangerous to society than the actual perpetrator. It does no good to punish the man for commission of the crime without punishing the man who inspired it."

\$50 PENSION AT 65 IN NEW YORK

A tendency to increase old-age pensions to a point which will purchase more than a pauper living for the aged is indicated in the bill introduced in the New York State Legislature by Assemblyman Nicholas A. Rossie, providing a flat \$50-a-month pension for persons 65 years of age or older.

The pensions would be paid from an old-age security fund composed of contributions from eligible employees, employers, New York State, and the federal government. Persons 18 to 60 years of age would be eligible to contribute to the fund, which would begin operations next July. First payments to the aged would start in 1940.

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Technological Probe Asked by A. F. of L.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its Miami session, announced that organized labor would ask Congress to enact a resolution providing for a thorough investigation of labor-displacing machinery and methods in American industry as they affect opportunities for employment. It is the belief of the council that a large portion of the present jobless army has been thrown out of work by the wholesale introduction of so-called "technological" improvements in our production system.

The council had before it considerable data regarding unemployment in skilled trades caused by the introduction of automatic machinery and methods designed to increase the output of the workers. Under this heading emphasis was placed on speed-up and rationalization systems which corporation executives have applied in various industries, notably in the manufacture of steel products and automobiles.

Bottle Blowers Hard Hit

In announcing the council's proposal for the investigation, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, cited the misfortune of the glass bottle blowers as an outstanding illustration of the havoc which machinery plays with work opportunities. The glass bottle blowers, he said, were at one time the "aristocrats" of the glass industry. Then came automatic machinery manufacturing apparatus with the result that these skilled workers were ruthlessly thrown into the jobless army.

Attention was also drawn to the havoc which machinery has worked in the cigar-making industry, where many skilled employees have been displaced, and steel puddling, where new methods have destroyed the jobs of highly skilled puddlers.

In order to lay the foundation for the proposed federal inquiry, Green said he had appointed a committee on technological unemployment consisting of the fifteen vice-presidents of the A. F. of L., whose fields include broad sections of American industry. The members of the committee will make their individual reports to the council, and provision will be made for making the material available for the inquiry.

Special Conference Will Be Called

In order to enlist the entire labor movement in the consideration of the technological unemployment question the executive council authorized Green to convene a conference of the officials of the 110 national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. The officials would be asked to assist in the comprehensive inquiry, the purpose of which would be to ascertain the number of workers whose services have become unnecessary to employers because of the substitution of "labor-saving" machinery and methods for the labor power of working men and women.

"The executive council," Green said, "is convinced that there is a growing need and an increasing demand for the shorter work-week in order to distribute the work among those displaced by technological unemployment," adding: "That is the only way through which the pool of unemployment will be drained."

A worker's first duty is to buy union-made goods.

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Green's Speech Before Convention of Miners

Emphatic warning against the peril of division and disunity in the labor movement was voiced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a vigorous speech before the convention of the United Mine Workers of America. His address was followed by a dramatic rejoinder by President John L. Lewis of the Miners, and his talk was greeted during delivery with a mixture of generous applause and boos of disapproval.

Before Mr. Green addressed the convention, a proposal to withdraw him as delegate to the next A. F. of L. convention was defeated.

President Green's address was an earnest plea for unity, for tolerance of different forms of labor organizations within the American Federation of Labor and for closing of the ranks to meet the growing danger from without.

Asks for Tolerance

Pointing out that dissension within "the family of labor" would bring satisfaction only to hostile employing groups, Green declared there was room within the Federation for the application of both craft and industrial union policies.

Referring to the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by President Lewis of the Miners and organized to promote industrial organization of the mass industries, Green said the A. F. of L. executive council could not be expected to remain "passive" while an organization was formed within the parent body to fight its policies.

The A. F. of L. chief recalled that in past strikes Federation unions contributed some \$200,000 to help the miners, while the Federation itself absolved the union of the payment of \$80,000 in per capita dues.

Warns of "Evil Days"

"Evil days will come again," he warned. "When they do, you must turn to these men of the labor movement. Don't make them your enemies. Make them your friends."

When Green finished his speech, President Lewis of the Miners asked those delegates who had changed their minds because of Green's talk to stand up. Two stood up.

Then President Lewis asked delegates who believed the Committee for Industrial Organization should be dissolved to stand up. A lone delegate rose.

Delegates Back Union Policy

Next Lewis asked all those who believed the policies of the miners' convention should be carried out to stand. The convention delegates leaped to their feet, shouting their applause.

Lewis turned to Green and said:

"You have received the answer of the United

Mine Workers. You came here as an ambassador from another organization to the miners. I hope you have been treated with the courtesy due an ambassador. I trust, sir, you will carry back to your organization our answer."

Mexican Oil Workers Strike To End Foreign Domination

Information received in Washington indicates that the strike of Mexican oil workers against the Huasteca Petroleum Company—which is the Mexican branch of Standard Oil—is but part of a far-reaching plan of native labor to end the domination of foreign corporations in the labor field.

About 600 men are out in the Ebano section of Vera Cruz. They are asking better wages, but that is a small part of it. They demand that workers in the company's service for a year or more shall have full wages and free treatment for the term of their illness up to seventy-five days.

They also demand sports fields, gymnasiums, and kindergartens for the children of workers. Another and unusual demand is that any worker substituting for an absent man draws his own wages and those of the absentee.

Company officials say that expenses would be increased 45 per cent if the demands were granted.

First Lady Condemns War Films As Powerful Propaganda Aid

The "first lady of the land" sees in the movies a powerful vehicle for spreading war propaganda. In a recent speech Mrs. Roosevelt stressed the need for public protest to film producers against motion pictures with a war tinge. She told of receiving a letter from a person who urged the government to "do something" about newsreels which cause ill feeling between nations.

"The government can do nothing about such things," the President's wife said. "The only people who can do anything are the people who see it in the theater. If they protest the thing will disappear."

"You control the opinion wherever that film or radio program or other thing is seen or heard," she continued, "and you have the power to stop whatever is harmful to good feeling between nations."

TO BE PAID FOR HOLIDAY

Mare Island navy yard mechanics will be paid for the holiday on February 22, Washington's birthday, even though it falls on a Saturday and is not a work day. Under the present system the force works forty hours a week or five days, and if a holiday falls on Saturday they secure an extra day's pay for the month.

Seek to Bar New Deal From Radio Broadcasts

Big broadcasting companies in the radio field are faced right now with the knottiest problem that has come their way since the advent of the radio, says I. L. N. S. This is a campaign year, and naturally both of the big political parties are in the field for a large volume of radio time.

Now it happens that the programs of the vast industrial corporations are scheduled for the most part for the evening hours, when people are usually gathered in their homes, and considered the pick of the time in broadcasting. Higher prices are paid for putting on programs in the evening hours than in any other part of the day.

Time for New Dealers Refused

The evening hours are the very time when the two big political parties want to send out their appeals this year for votes of the people. Consequently "big business" is being asked to forego a lot of its radio advertising this year and turn over the time contracted for to one or the other political parties.

Broadcasting companies have been sounding out the big business interests as to their willingness to allow their time to be turned over to political appeals. And almost to a man the answer is coming back from "big business" in these words:

"We are willing to turn over our time to Republican speakers, but we are not willing to give a minute of our time to anybody who speaks for the 'new deal'—not even to the President himself!"

Dilemma for Broadcasters

It's all a snarl—the worst that broadcasting officials have ever faced. They dare not show partiality by putting on more speakers from one party than they do from another, for they know their listeners will be quick to show their resentment.

At the same time they are finding "big business" entrenched in adamant determination not to yield a minute to any speaker who either defends the "new deal" or asks for the re-election of the present administration.

NOT CONNECTED WITH MEETING

Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the California State Federation of Labor and of the San Francisco Labor Council, has issued a formal denial that he had any connection with a meeting of the Modesto Defense Committee, to be held in Dreamland Auditorium February 16. Vandeleur said circulars issued by the committee listed him as the principal speaker without his consent.

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Taxation in California

The California State Chamber of Commerce has furnished the Labor Clarion, along with other state newspapers, it is to be supposed, with proofs of a series of charts showing different phases of the state's financial situation, with especial reference to taxes and expenditures based on these taxes.

Among the captions to the different charts and graphs shown are "California's Load of Public Debt," "Expended Dollars—State Government," "Increase in State and Payroll Taxes Shown," "Comparative Per Capita Expenditures by State and Local Governments" (wherein is purported to be shown that California's per capita expenditure is \$107.34, compared to the national total of all states and local governments of \$74.15), "State Finance Deficit Charted," "Rise in Tax Collections Shown," "The Swing Toward a Deficit," "Federal Tax Increase Shown," and "California's Old-Age Security Expenditures Since 1930 and Forecast to 1940."

These charts are interesting, and the Labor Clarion is not prepared to question their accuracy. But what do they show, after all? Merely that more and more taxes must be raised to carry on the state, county and city governments, largely because of the extraordinary calls made upon governmental agencies to combat the depression and to provide against recurrence of the miseries that have been inflicted upon the poor and helpless.

It might be suggested to the State Chamber of Commerce that in the Ralston amendment to the state constitution, which is to be voted upon next November, is the solution to the vexatious tax system at present in vogue. Put the tax where it rightly belongs—on land values, and not on those least able to pay it, through a sales tax.

Trade Union Officials' Salaries

John L. Lewis, president; Philip Murray, vice-president, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, were voted increases of salary by the convention of that organization last week. It is gratifying to learn that they refused to accept the increases, which in the case of Lewis would have given him \$25,000 a year instead of \$12,000, and Murray and Kennedy would have received \$18,000 instead of \$9,000.

It is learned from the press dispatches that the raises were voted in the face of opposition by delegates "who declared many miners were starving, and they did not consider it fitting that such large salaries should be granted."

While it is probably an exaggeration to say that miners are starving in view of the billions spent for relief, it is true that prior to the inauguration of the government relief program the mining com-

munities of the East and Southeast were the scenes of great misery and destitution, and in all likelihood the miners and their families are still suffering hardship and privations. In the face of these conditions Lewis and his colleagues showed better judgment than the convention. It would be tragic to ask the poorly paid and partially employed miners, to say nothing of the unemployed, to contribute to such princely salaries.

An interesting feature of the discussion of this incident by the press is that almost universal approval of high salaries for men of Lewis' ability and attainments is bestowed. Comparison is made with the salaries of great corporation heads, and the editors generally agreed that if the president of a great industrial concern is worth from \$100,000 to a half million yearly to his employers, the executives of great labor unions are worth the comparatively modest sums proposed by the miners' union.

But this argument takes no account of the fact that unions of workers are largely idealistic. No official of a labor union is expected to make a fortune from the toil of his fellow workers. While in some instances unions have been accused of being niggardly in regard to salaries paid to their officials, there have been few if any who did not receive more than they would have earned at their trade or calling. Sometimes, through their sagacity and intelligence, wage contracts have been negotiated which have meant hundreds of thousands and even millions of dollars to the membership of the unions. Under commercial and industrial standards this would have entitled them to be put in the high salaried class. But they have preferred to regard their efforts as a contribution to the general welfare, and have retained the respect and confidence of the workers whom they serve.

True trade unionists can be just as loyal and just as useful on a common sense salary as they could be on salaries comparable to those paid by commercial and competitive organizations.

His Happiness and Comfort

Commenting on former Governor "Al" Smith's statement in his Liberty League speech, that "I am in possession of supreme happiness and comfort," "Labor" says he should be, and gives a list of some of his corporate connections as follows:

President and director of the \$55,000,000 Empire State Building Corporation.

Trustee of the \$125,000,000 Postal Telegraph Company.

Director of the \$2,000,000,000 New York Life Insurance Company.

Director of the \$50,000,000 National Surety Corporation.

Chairman of the board of the \$42,000,000 Lawyers' County Trust Company, New York.

Chairman of the board of the Meenan Coal Company, Inc.; the Meenan Oil Company, Inc., and of the County Improvement Corporation.

Director of Knott Hotels Corporation, one of the country's largest chains of hotels.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York is quoted as saying:

"Can any man in these bitter years of tragedy who refers to 'my supreme happiness and comfort' qualify himself for passing on the quality of a nation which aims, not to comfort the few, but to lift out of the hell of misery and starvation tens of millions who, through no fault of their own, know no happiness or comfort?"

According to the "Guild Reporter," organ of the American Newspaper Guild, that publication has been barred to the inmates of the women's prison at Tehachapi, Calif., on the authority of the prison board, on the ground that it is a "communist newspaper." The editor of the "Reporter" has informed the board that his paper does not come under that description and has asked reversal of the ruling.

The American Federation of Labor at its Washington convention in 1933 went on record as opposed to inflation as deleterious to the welfare of the workers. Opposition to inflation has since been reiterated by President William Green and the A. F. of L. executive council.

The United States paid honor to one of its greatest citizens last Wednesday, and in hamlet, village and city the name of Abraham Lincoln was the inspiration for words of patriotism and love of country. For the first time in history a Democrat was the eulogist in the United States Senate exercises, and delivered a remarkable tribute to the martyred President.

After reading "Al" Smith's Liberty League speech, Monsignor John A. Ryan, professor of ethics at Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and the foremost Catholic economist in America, said: "Business men haven't learned anything from the depression. If you think they have, read the expression of a certain banquet speaker in Washington last Saturday night. Capitalism during the past fifty years has been committing suicide."

Whoever was responsible for designating the despicable Governor Talmadge of Georgia as the orator for the Lincoln birthday exercises at Springfield, Ill., the home of President Lincoln, has a lot to answer for to the liberty-loving admirers of "Honest Abe." The delivery of a political harangue on such an occasion, and by a man whose political ideals are the antithesis of those held by Lincoln, was an outrage to decency.

Followers of the late Huey Long and of Dr. Townsend may as well abandon their efforts to relieve suffering humanity. Their "utopian plans" for sharing the national wealth were called "not only impractical but utterly impossible" by the American Liberty League this week. But possibly this declaration from such a source may have the effect of encouraging enlistments in the cause instead of discouraging them.

Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, points out in her annual report, recently released, that the federal government has an added responsibility to women workers since the N.R.A. codes, which protected them for a time, are now gone. Women are playing an increasing part in family support, the report states. There were nearly 11,000,000 women employed in this country in 1930; and at the present time more than 1,000,000 are heads of families.

The State Bar has no power to disbar an attorney for defending persons charged with communistic activities, although it "deplores riots, strikes and other unlawful activities which have been fomented not only among agricultural workers but in other places throughout the State of California," according to a letter of the president of the State Bar made public this week. In classifying strikes among "unlawful activities" it is likely that President Wittschen reflects the views of industrial clients of the legal fraternity rather than the duly considered conclusions of a learned exponent of the law.

COURT COMES TO RESCUE OF PLANT

The Strutwear Knitting Company of Minneapolis was granted an interlocutory decree in the Federal Court on February 6 restraining Governor Olson, Mayor Thomas E. Latimer and Adjutant General Ellard A. Walsh from closing its plant or interfering with its operation. The Strutwear plant for months has been the scene of strikes and other labor trouble and national guardsmen recently were summoned to aid police forces in keeping the plant closed.

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER
The Miracle Tax

Land value is the people's shadow. Where there is population there is land value; where great natural resources are near large population there is high land value. A family of "nit-wits" owning land in the right place, or having land rich in natural resources, can collect millions in wealth produced by the people without working themselves.

Common sense is all that is required to vision the gigantic deduction of wealth by those who hold man-made titles to land. Since all industry is on land and uses materials from the land, each and all steps in the production of wealth, goods, or services give up shares of wealth produced to landowners. Even on death landowners make a profit out of the burial lot.

In gambling games there is a "kitty" and the "rake-off" of the house. If the game continues long enough and no new wealth comes in the "take-out" finally breaks all the players. And that is just about what the "continuous take" of the land speculator does to production and industry. The keeper of gambling houses provides elegant quarters, equipment, personnel, and in most cases entertainment for the percentage they receive. But the landowner, because of an inherited aristocratic and stupid custom, claims shares of the wealth produced for using something that was always here; that had no labor cost of production; that naturally belongs as much to one man as to another.

If a man could invent a machine that would cure infantile paralysis the government will give him a patent because of his labor in creation that is good for seventeen years. But if an Astor, or the Miller & Lux outfit, or the Southern Pacific Railroad secures land in the hearts of our big cities and in the country, they and their descendants can collect wealth produced by the people year after year and generation after generation, which means the producers must have less left of their production. The rewards of government in patents last for seventeen years to creators by brawn and brain, but the awards of government in the privilege of holding land may last for eternity according to the notions of those who now hold it. They produce not but they are clothed in concentrated wealth.

We have seen that the price of products goes high enough to bring in the supply required by society. The last portion of this supply is furnished by the marginal or no-rent land. We have seen that the rent paid for the use of land that has special advantages does not increase the prices paid by the consumer. Now it so happens that any tax levied on this better land, based on the advantages of this land over the no-rent land, is not passed on to the consumer, does not increase prices, and is paid by the landowner out of money collected. Here is potential government income that is as naturally the income of government as mother's milk is the food of the baby. Here is one strictly honest, American income for public use. The owner of land receives at once, directly and certainly, that on which he is to pay taxes. Our public dishonesty in our failure to collect this publicly-created income for public use scatters dishonesty and political corruption, poverty and misery throughout our land as a bad tooth scatters poison through the body. Land rent is the source of the "miracle" income of government; it costs no individual or corporation or estate a cent in individual effort; it comes from the sweat of no individual's face.

Our people think they can leave taxes to politicians as they can leave health to the doctors. What a fatal error! We can not delegate duty and citizenship. We have a common saying that "It's not what you do but how you do it that counts."

Our people throw up their hands and say, "What's the difference? We have to pay it anyway." But there is a difference, and the difference is the difference between prosperity and poverty; between employment and unemployment; between want amidst plenty and plenty amidst plenty.

We suffer, as we have previously said, because we know so much for certain that is not so. The consumer must know, if he is to save himself, for the tax racketeers are out all the time to get him. The politician, the business man, do not give the consumer a break; they do not approach the problems from the consumer viewpoint. But the consumer is king if he will be.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FUND

Thousands of dollars in quarters have rolled into Birthday Ball, Labor Division, headquarters in Washington, accompanying birthday greetings to the President. The flood continues and probably will continue for another two weeks. As of February 3 about \$12,000 had been received with birthday greetings. Secretary Matthew Woll announced that it will be proper to send greetings that have not yet been turned in, since the greeting messages will not be delivered to the President at least until February 15.

FARMERS FIGHT CHURCH TITHES

Poverty-stricken farmers met in London recently to protest against the ancient laws by which they must pay tithes to the Church of England, and threatened to march on Parliament unless their protests are heeded. Nearly 200 attended the meeting. They drafted a demand for disclosure of the findings of the royal commission which recently investigated the tithes problem. The report has not been published.

GOVERNOR REBUKES "AL" SMITH

Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania told the convention of the United Mine Workers in Washington that the N.R.A. was the "greatest law ever written on the statute books of the American republic." He sharply criticized Alfred E. Smith for his American Liberty League address, as well as the league itself and "big business."

Communism in Chile

Genuine communism of the true Moscow brand still is negligible in Chile after more than fifteen years of intense propaganda, a United Press report from Santiago states.

A great deal of what popularly is called "communist" agitation in the country merely is extremist or socialist propaganda, purely "criollo," or local in character.

Communism might have prospered in Chile but for one serious factor. The years of convulsion following the initial upheaval which overthrew General Ibanez in 1931, and the subsequent mutiny of the navy, were fertile ones for the movement and large checks were received regularly from Montevideo, according to police records of that time.

However, there was a serious split in the movement, which still persists. The Stalinites hate the Trotskyites, and vice versa, as heartily as they do the capitalist and bourgeoisie classes.

The Stalinites move in close harmony and contact with Moscow and adhere to the Third Internationale. They are led by Elias Lafferte, now a fugitive in Montevideo, who only goes to Chile when he can by an "underground" route.

The effective leader of the party is the ex-deputy and lawyer, Carlos Contreras, who recently returned from the Soviet capital, where he attended the Seventh International Congress of the Comintern.

Rudyard Kipling

By GEORGE L. KNAPP

In 1890 a young Englishman came out of the East to America and found himself famous. He was acclaimed by everyone but the newspaper and magazine editors. For a time they just "couldn't see him"; and then they began to fall over their own feet to get some of his work. Editors are often good judges of copy—if you give them time.

The young Englishman, as you have guessed, was Rudyard Kipling; and I have never wavered from my early conclusion that he was the newest note and the most vigorous figure in English literature for forty years. He wrote no novel to rival Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," he poured out no such flood of facile and sometimes fallacious print as that which flowed from the pen of H. G. Wells. But a dozen of Kipling's short stories are among the best on earth; some of his poems are about the best in the language since Tennyson—and I am not forgetting Masfield or Stephen Vincent Benet, either.

"Then dark they lie, and stark they lie, rookery,
dune and floe,
And the Northern Lights come down o' nights to
dance with the houseless snow."

* * *

Those two lines from "The Rhyme of the Three Sealers" give the swinging, sometimes stamping, rhythm which runs all through his verse. He evidently agreed with Swinburne that the first duty of a poem is to sing. Kipling's poems always sing—even when, as with all poets, they do nothing else. "Mandalay" is gorgeous word music with plenty of meaning besides; "Danny Deeever" is one of the closest packed and most perfect tragedies ever put in song; the "Recessional" is a stately, moving march; and then there are the "Bell Buoy," the "Ballad of Fisher's Boarding House," "Eddy's Service," "Jobson's Amen," and a dozen others, any three of which would make the reputation of most poets. There is "If," which everyone knows. For Americans, it has the further merit of being a poetic description of George Washington.

Then there are stinging, scathing poems roused by some event of the moment—the "Recessional" itself; "The Rowers," which made Joe Chamberlain back away from his foolish co-operation with Germany against Venezuela; most famous of all, "The Truce of the Bear":

"Horrible, hairy, human, with paws like hands in
prayer,
Making his supplication rose Adam-Zad, the
Bear."

People still read and remember it who have forgotten why it was written.

* * *

Kipling's "My Lord the Elephant" is to me the finest comic short story in English—and its opening paragraphs violate every rule of short story writing that you can find in the books. The "Mowli" tales are immortal; the "Just So" stories should be the same—I have seen a table full of adults rocking and breathless with laughter over "The Beginning of the Armadillos." And, tinted with the magic that evokes the past and informed—which is not too common with Kipling—with ripe wisdom are some of the tales in "Puck o' Pook's Hill," and "Rewards and Fairies"; "The Knife and the Naked Chalk," for instance.

"Read here the story of Evarra, Man,
Maker of gods in lands beyond the sea."

The lines are from one of his lesser poems; but they are a good last word on Kipling. He also was a maker of gods in lands beyond the sea—weird, strange gods of the heathen; but while you were reading about them the gods walked.

Year 1936 Outlook In Social Security

By JOHN G. WINANT
Chairman Social Security Board

The year 1936 will be recorded in American history as one in which the United States made its first effort, on a nation-wide basis, to provide some reasonable degree of economic security during unemployment—other than on a relief basis—for those who ordinarily are employed. The year will be recorded as one in which the way was paved for a nation-wide system of old-age pensions—paid up insurance, not relief—for men and women who, having been employed for many years, choose to retire or are forced to retire at the age of sixty-five. As a further step toward social security this year the federal government will—when Congress makes the necessary appropriations—give substantial aid to the states for assistance to the needy aged, crippled or otherwise dependent children, the blind, and for the upbuilding of the states' child welfare, maternal care, and health services in general. These are the three major purposes of the Social Security Act.

Act Is Product of Careful Thought

The act was the product of the best thought of more than one hundred outstanding experts in the field of industry, commerce, government administration, economics, labor organizations, public health, welfare and employment. The act was not hurriedly drawn. During months of intensive study these men and women co-operated with the President's Committee on Economic Security, composed of the secretary of labor (chairman), the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture, the attorney general of the United States, and the Federal Emergency Relief administrator, to draw up a report to the President. Then the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate gave three months of careful consideration to this report and the problems involved before they recommended the Social Security Act to the whole Congress.

In a very large sense this year will witness the

recurrence of what America has gone through in the past five years. The unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act are not a cure-all for the economic ills which make depressions possible; they constitute rather a first-line defense against unemployment. The act is intended to remove the fear of poverty during unemployment and the fear of destitution in old-age which for generations have constantly hung over the heads of millions of American wage earners. The first step of a long-range effort to prevent the act is designed also to serve as an economic shock absorber for the country as a whole in periods of widespread unemployment.

What Might Have Happened

Suppose the present Social Security Act had been in force in 1922 and all of our states had then adopted unemployment compensation plans comparable to those now in force in the District of Columbia, and in Wisconsin, New Hampshire, California, Oregon and several other states. By 1929 ten billion dollars would have been contributed to the unemployment trust fund and eight billion dollars paid out as benefits to the unemployed during that period. This would have left a reserve of two billion dollars at the outset of the present depression. It is not difficult to visualize the steadying and stimulating effect on American business that would have resulted from the disbursement of this huge fund to those eligible for unemployment compensation.

Nor is it difficult to visualize the effect on the morale of the workers if they had received these ten billion dollars in the form of unemployment insurance to which they were entitled as a matter of course instead of as a relief dole payable only after investigating and finding that they were in dire need. So much for what might have been.

The unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act can be explained very simply. A payroll tax will be levied on all employers of eight or more amounting to 1 per cent of payroll in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937, and 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter. Agricultural labor, domestic service, certain maritime employment, service in the employment of the United States government or state, county and city governments, service performed for certain very close relatives, and for

religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational institutions are excepted from this tax. Each employer may get credit against this tax (up to 90 per cent) for contributions to a state unemployment compensation fund established in accordance with a state unemployment compensation law which has been approved by the Social Security Board. The federal tax will bring money into the general treasury, for the general purposes of the government.

Federal Aid Is Gratis

This means that a state which passes an unemployment compensation law will be able to keep nine-tenths of this payroll tax at home for the use of its own unemployed, by collecting it as contributions rather than letting the federal government collect it as a tax. The passage of the state law will not cost the state anything, if administration is efficient, for under the Social Security Act the federal government stands ready to grant to the states sufficient amounts to pay all proper administrative expenses. Nor will the state which acts promptly be at any competitive disadvantage with other states, for employers in states which do not act will have their payrolls levied upon in any event.

The difference between the states which pass unemployment compensation laws and those which do not, then, is simply that the state which acts will get the benefit of the payroll levy, while the state which does not act will not get this benefit.

Nine states and the District of Columbia, whose employers provide more than a third of the entire payroll of the country, now have unemployment compensation laws. In many other states bills proposing such laws are being introduced in the legislatures now convening. The success of the federal Social Security Act as a means of reducing the economic and social disturbances of unemployment will be dependent on the states. There is no unemployment compensation for the commercial or industrial worker until his state has an approved law.

Foundation for Reserve Fund

There is, in summary, ahead of us in 1936 a long stride toward social security.

First, there will be laid during this year the foundation for an unemployment reserve fund out of which the states will provide benefits to the unemployed after January 1, 1938, in proportion to their previous earnings.

Secondly, employers will have time this year to prepare to meet their tax and record obligations of future years created by the Social Security Act and the various comparable state acts.

Third, this year the several federal and state governmental departments concerned will make every possible effort to develop, simplify and otherwise improve the machinery for administration of social security laws.

Fourth, the year should witness the enlargement of the nation-wide network of public employment offices through which unemployment benefits will be paid and efforts constantly made to return the unemployed to employment.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

A Santa Cruz newspaper calls attention to the fact that "in 1875 the 'Scientific American,' that same paragon publication which today is the bible of all inventors, in chronicling the completion of one of the piers for the Brooklyn bridge, commented that the shaft was 268 feet high, 68 feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument, and it was to be hoped the enterprise would not prove the folly to which general sentiment felt it was doomed. If only the writer of that day could set eyes on the 800-foot piers standing today around San Francisco Bay!"

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Editor Labor Clarion:

Knowing you are interested in receiving items concerning various labor organizations connected with the Labor Council, I will give you a few lights on what transpired at the recent national convention of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.

The national convention was held in Washington, D. C., with representatives from the principal ports on the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, and for the first time three representatives from the West Coast.

The convention had many varied matters to consider and was successful in its deliberations. The internal affairs of West Coast Local No. 90 were one of the important matters considered. There has been much publicity given to charges against the organizer and business manager of West Coast Local No. 90, which were analyzed by the committee on grievances and appeals at this convention and found to be unsubstantiated.

The activities on the West Coast have resulted in much interest in organization in all the maritime industry. There were a number of matters taken care of concerning national legislation. Several conferences were held with President Peacock of the Merchants' Fleet Corporation and his chief of operations, Mr. Morse, in which Order No. 125, that caused so much commotion among the licensed personnel in the American merchant marine, was gone into most thoroughly. We were assured that the order might possibly be withdrawn or else modifications and amendments desired by us incorporated.

May I take this opportunity to extend our thanks to the Council and affiliated organizations for their assistance in giving prominence to our protest.

Recognizing the increasing importance of the West Coast, Brother E. B. O'Grady and Brother John Kucin were appointed national representatives on the West Coast to assist in caring for matters of national interest. Captain J. J. Delaney, who has been a vice-president for a number of years and very active in matters of national legislation, seeing that the various agreements and similar matters were taken care of, was elected to the national presidency. Captain George M. Fouratt was re-elected first national vice-president, and a new national vice-president was established on the Gulf.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. M. FOURATT,
First National Vice-President.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ONLY 9000

The relative failure of private industry in Wisconsin to provide employment and wages for the unemployed was revealed in the statement by A. W. Briggs, state public welfare director, that since December, 1934, only 9000 cases from Wisconsin relief rolls had been transferred to private employment. This number made a very small dent in the 111,484 cases which were receiving relief on that date.

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FOR A WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Plans for the organization of a Women's Auxiliary to the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council are reported to be progressing. According to Thomas Rotell, secretary of the Label Section, an organization comprising a thousand women, wives and relatives of union men or members of unions, is expected to be functioning shortly. The Auxiliary, when formed, will be a tremendous influence in the campaign to induce union men and women to become "label conscious," and to popularize union-labeled merchandise and union service. The various unions are expected to contribute to the success of the Auxiliary by impressing on the wives and daughters of their members the necessity of co-operating with the Label Section in building up a strong Auxiliary.

PAY INCREASE AVERTS STRIKE

A 10 per cent wage increase to 3200 union employees of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad averted a threatened strike. The increase is to be applied progressively between now and October 1. Preparations for an immediate strike had been completed when the wage increase was announced, says a St. Louis dispatch.

TO REPATRIATE FILIPINOS

Trimmed from the original \$450,000 request, a \$100,000 appropriation to finance the repatriation of jobless Filipinos received final congressional approval this week. The sum provided will pay for the transportation to the Philippines of only 1000 or 1100 applicants, by the estimates given the appropriations committee last month by Daniel W. MacCormack, commissioner of immigration.

Southern Republics Unite Against Reds

An exchange of viewpoints is under way among the foreign ministers of virtually all South American nations looking to joint action and systematic police measures for the repression of communistic activity, says an Associated Press dispatch from Buenos Aires.

South American governments have been especially interested in communist agents since the November uprisings of extremists in Brazil and Uruguay's subsequent rupture of relations with Soviet Russia.

The newspaper "La Nacion" of Santiago, Chile, said the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia and Ecuador are negotiating for uniform legislation to deprive communists of citizenship rights.

For Civil Liberty

T. A. Wishon, head of the Long Beach "red squad," and other members of the police department of that city have been forced to settle a damage claim filed by Paul Cochran. On January 23 the Superior Court, Department A, at Long Beach, approved the petition for the compromise of the claim.

The petition recited that young Cochran had been arrested on November 25, 1934, and held in jail for approximately forty-six hours without any legal proceedings having been instituted against him. The petition further alleged he had been booked on suspicion of criminal syndicalism and that neither before nor after the detention was he taken before a magistrate as required by law.

Young Cochran was 14 years old at the time of the arrest and a student in the Lawndale grammar school.

The court approved a compromise based upon the following: Payment of \$100 to the plaintiff by certain of the defendants and the issuance of written instruction by Randall M. Dorton, city manager of Long Beach, to the chief of police and the officers of the Long Beach police department, requiring them to follow the provisions of the penal code with reference to making arrests without warrants and with reference to bringing prisoners immediately before the nearest magistrate.

The action was commenced as a test case against members of the Long Beach police department because of their continued practice in making arrests on suspicion of criminal syndicalism and then after holding the prisoner for several days, releasing him without the filing of charges.

Although news releases were sent to all the Long Beach and Los Angeles papers, it is said, no report has been printed in any of them and a campaign of silence has been maintained.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

San Francisco Typographical Union will assemble in monthly meeting in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp, at 1 p. m. Sunday, February 16. In addition to other business to be considered and disposed of, including the reports of an important special committee and the scale committee, indorsement of candidates for International Typographical Union offices will be made, and a plan for the continuation of the union's unemployment benefit will be proposed by the executive committee for submission to the referendum next month. With these subjects so vital to the membership pending, a representative attendance should be assured.

Advancement of E. Rene Leach to the assistant managership of the San Francisco agency of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company is announced. Mr. Leach has been identified with the local agency of the Mergenthaler organization since 1930. Mr. Leach joined the International Typographical Union at Kokomo, Ind., before reaching the age of 20 years. He is at present affiliated with Typographical Union No. 21, whose members are congratulating him on the attainment of his new and responsible position.

E. H. Bobbitt, a veteran member of Typographical Union No. 21, who has been residing at Yountville, Calif., for several years, was a union headquarters visitor last week.

Bruce Gentry, a former member of Typographical Union No. 21 and who for many years, with his sister, Helen Gentry, conducted the Gentry Press in this city, has become associated with the Rydal Press of Santa Fe, N. M., according to the latest issue of the "Linotype News." The "News" says that, in addition to the typographical work Gentry will do for the Rydal Press, he will continue with his woodblock engraving.

Logan L. Franklin, one of the younger members of San Francisco Typographical Union, has severed his connection with the Lexicon Press of San Francisco and has acquired an interest in the "Enterprise" of South San Francisco. If hustle spells success, young Franklin's friends maintain he already has attained just that. What is the "big town's" loss may be considered a distinct gain for the thriving municipality which adjoins it on the south.

The reed section of the union's band is being added to. Four or five clarinetists have been reporting regularly at rehearsals for more than a month. This is encouraging, as players of reed instruments were somewhat lacking in the organization. If you are a band instrumentalist, the invitation to participate in this phase of the union's activity is still open. Even if you can't report regularly for rehearsals, attend when you can and do what you can to put a fine little band over in a big way. Your interest and assistance are urgently solicited. Attend next Thursday night's rehearsal—and bring your instrument with you.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 141 to San Mateo Typographical Union No. 624 will give a card party in

I. O. O. F. Hall, 1116 Burlingame avenue, Burlingame, tomorrow (Saturday) evening, February 15. The ladies anticipate the usual capacity crowd will be in attendance. A number of the women folk of members of Typographical Union No. 21 are affiliated with the San Mateo Auxiliary. Door favors are to be distributed. Tickets are 25 cents each.

The hat of every trade unionist in the nation should be lifted in recognition of the laudable attitude of the J. J. Krieg Company, East Fourteenth street at Thirty-fourth avenue, Fruitvale (Alameda County), which frequently embellishes its newspaper and broadside advertising with comment of this character:

"Krieg ads carry this union label (East Bay Allied Printing Trades Council) and we are proud of it! It shows that the labor on this paper is done entirely by union men. These men belong to an organization through which they voluntarily contributed the sum of \$2,987,596 from their wages in 1935. It was disbursed as follows: Old age pension, \$1,902,144; death benefits, \$569,020; maintenance of home for sick and disabled, \$516,432."

The printing trades unions composing the East Bay Allied Council are to be complimented on their ability to acquire and hold friends of the principle and spirit of the J. J. Krieg Company.

Ernest Rae, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Rae, two of Typographical Union No. 21's oldest and best known members, was married Saturday evening, February 8, to Miss Frances Zeiss, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Zeiss, proprietors of the Zeiss Confectionery at Sixteenth and Guerrero streets. The ceremony, an elaborate affair, was performed in St. John's Episcopal Church, Julian avenue at Fifteenth street, the Rev. Ford of Holy Innocents Church officiating. The bride was attended by a matron of honor and three bridesmaids, while the bridegroom was accompanied to the altar by a "best man" and three attendants. The church was filled to capacity, as was the bride's home, where a reception was held following the ceremony. The newlyweds are spending a honeymoon of two weeks in Southern California. The honeymoon over, "Ernie" will resume his duties as general manager of the Dolores Press. He and his brothers, Joseph F. and Bertram A. Rae, like their father and mother, are members of San Francisco Typographical Union.

Charles Crawford, chairman of the "Chronicle" chapel, was installed as a member of the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night for a term of one year.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

"Doc" Chappelle got too inquisitive around the Ludlow the other day and had to go to the repair works to have his finger bandaged up.

Noticing one of the boys putting some oil on his hands, we thought he might have burned himself, so inquired. "Oh, no," was the answer. "Just getting ready to speed up."

What with filling out identification blanks and getting finger-printed, it keeps a guy busy these days telling who he is.

Supreme Court is certainly in the limelight these days. A horse by that name won the other day. Was a big price, too, as nobody liked him.

Grandpas these days hate to tell that they are that old, but we notice they are very proud showing their grandchildren about.

The best way for a feller to give the boss orders is to buy union label.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The coming Sunday—February 16—union meeting of No. 18 at Labor Temple. Nominations for local officers and delegates, also indorsement of candidates for I. T. U. officers and delegates will be on the meeting's program. It is reported a concern called the "Free Press" is to be established soon, similar to that of the "Shopping News," and also that the Jones Printing Company has secured the contract for the printing of some 250,000 broadsides. Bundle-tying and all work pertaining to mailing in these shops is done by members of No. 18.

Indorsement of candidates as reported by eighty-one local unions: President—Hart, J. J., 7; Howard, C. P., 40; Maune, A. C., 2; McGann, H. B., 18. First Vice-President—Baker, C. M., 59; Laffin, C. T., 22. Second Vice-President—Barrett, F. G., 59; Gethins, T. J., 4; McConnell, W. P., 16; Secretary-Treasurer—Desper, C. J., 21; Randolph, 59. Fairclough, for trustee union Printers' Home, and Morrison, for delegate to A. F. of L., are the high men in indorsements, the former receiving 50, the latter 63. Other candidates in about same ratio as candidates for major offices of the I. T. U.

The law reads: "He (president M. T. D. U.) shall at all times exercise a general supervision over all officers of the Mailers' Trade District Union, requiring a faithful performance of duties and a strict and businesslike manner of keeping accounts, paying out money, etc." For the information and attention of the president of the M. T. D. U., another section of the law, defining the duties of the secretary-treasurer, reads: "The secretary-treasurer shall publish a monthly financial statement in the 'Typographical Journal.'" None has been published therein the past five months. Former officers of the M. T. D. U. suspended two major unions—Boston and Chicago—for becoming delinquent in payment of dues to the M. T. D. U. Present M. T. D. U. officers have admonished their members to live up to their laws, besides having stated that all they would ask of the "outlaw" unions, if they should—which they have not—consent to reaffiliate with the M. T. D. U. would be that they (the "outlaw" unions) agree to live up to the M. T. D. U. laws. It therefore becomes increasingly difficult to see how the M. T. D. U. officers are going to succeed in efforts toward rehabilitating the M. T. D. U. when they themselves do not conform to the laws they were obligated to uphold when they assumed their offices as president and secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U.

To all appearances the M. T. D. U. is in a class by itself. Apparently the dues-paying members of that organization display no concern over the fact of not being given a monthly financial statement of receipts and expenditures by M. T. D. U. officers, there being no word given out of complaint from them over this dereliction of duty on the part of their officers.

FORMER I. T. U. OFFICIAL DEAD

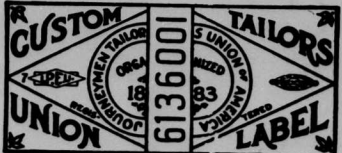
George Bentley, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union from 1929 to 1932, died on February 4 at his home in Brooklyn, after a long illness. He was 66. Mr. Bentley was a member of the composing room staff of the New York "Tribune" for forty-two years. He was widely known among newspaper men in the United States and Canada, as he traveled extensively during his term as I. T. U. vice-president. In that capacity he acted as conciliator and mediator in many disputes.

The label triplets of American labor are the union label, shop card and button.

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State Security Acts

The Social Security Board has announced its approval of seventeen state plans for old-age assistance, eleven state plans for aid to dependent children, and eleven state plans for aid to the blind.

The old-age assistance plans of the following states were approved: Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

State plans for aid to dependent children were approved for Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Plans for aid to the blind in these states were approved: Arizona, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

This approval means that these states and the District of Columbia will receive allotments of funds from the federal government to match their own payments for assistance to the needy aged, dependent children, and the blind. The Federal grant will be as much as the state itself spends in the case of assistance to dependent aged persons and in aid to the blind, up to a combined total of \$30 per person, plus 5 per cent of the amount of the Federal payment for administrative expenses. For aid to dependent children the Federal grant to the state with an approved plan is one-third of the amount which the state spends up to combined total of \$18 per month for the first child and \$12 per month for each additional child in any one family.

General Strike at Pekin, Ill., Ends With Closing of Distillery

The Pekin, Ill., general strike in support of striking workers of the American Distillery Company was ended on the afternoon of February 6. The general walkout began at 8 a. m. on February 4.

Strikers announced they had agreed to halt the general strike upon assurance that the distillery would remain closed and officials of the company would negotiate with representatives of American Federation of Labor unions.

All pickets were withdrawn except at the distillery plant, where 700 workers have been out more than two weeks.

As soon as the settlement was announced the strike general staff withdrew its pickets halting food and fuel trucks, and commerce began to resume its normal flow.

Seventy-five strikers picketing the plant of the American Distillery Company were attacked and routed by a detachment of twenty deputy sheriffs, policemen and private guards employed by the company. Tear gas bombs were used to prevent the pickets from exercising their rights. Sheriff Ralph Goard led the attacking deputies and Police

Chief Harry Donahue was in charge of the policemen. Eight plant guards participated in the assault.

Employees of the company struck in a controversy over seniority rights and other equitable demands.

Union labor in Pekin walked out in a general strike on February 4. The town was paralyzed.

All union workers, including factory workers, farmers, barbers, bakers, bartenders and movie operators, responded to the general strike call, which was voted by the Pekin Trades Assembly, representing 3000 trade unionists.

Labor leaders demanded the resignation of Chief of Police Harry Donahue, charging he ordered deputies to use tear gas to fight pickets.

Trades Assembly leaders said they would ask Mayor Shurman to resign from the committee formed to attempt a strike settlement.

DEATH OF "COIN" HARVEY

The death of "Coin" Harvey at Rogers, Ark., is reported, at the age of 84. He will be remembered as a prominent figure in the "free silver" discussions incident to the first Bryan campaign, in 1896. His book, "Coin's Financial School," was widely read in the days following the demonetization of silver.

UNION OF GAME WARDENS

A Game Wardens' Union is the latest addition to the list of labor organizations in Minnesota. Organized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor, it is the first of its kind in America.

One-Man Street Cars

The Los Angeles Board of Public Works recently had a vivid demonstration of the dangers attending operation of one-man street cars. Without the knowledge of the operator a film had been taken of his actions in handling his car, and this was shown to the board. A Los Angeles newspaper thus describes what the film revealed:

"They showed a one-man car under way with the front door still open; the operator of a one-man car with his hands removed completely from the controls while he attempted to accommodate passengers, the car under full power.

"Another 'shot' showed a one-man car operator grasping a handful of transfers in his left hand, which rested on the controller, while with his right hand he fumbled in the pockets of his coat. His head was turned to answer the questions of passengers while the car proceeded on its way.

"Other parts of the film showed one-man car operators looking down at their coin boxes, looking over their shoulders at passengers, leaning far over to reach the box in which they keep their transfers and supplies, making change and punching transfers, while their cars were moving through the congested traffic on Los Angeles' streets."

For Economic Justice

A two-day conference in Chicago devoted to ways and means for realizing economic justice conducted under the auspices of Cardinal Mundelein resulted in declarations favoring amendments to the United States Constitution to give Congress authority to regulate wages and hours of labor and the prices of farm products. Speakers said this action would aid in realizing the principles of the encyclical on social and economic justice promulgated by Pope Pius in 1931.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, professor of ethics in the Catholic University of America, said the abolition of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the codes of fair practice established by its authority was a setback to social justice throughout the nation, and claimed the only remedy for the situation was an amendment to the Constitution specifically conferring upon the United States Congress the authority which the Supreme Court in its decision declaring the N.R.A. unconstitutional said Congress lacks.

ANDREW GALLAGHER INJURED

Former Supervisor Gallagher is being treated at St. Mary's Hospital for a broken ankle. According to Dr. Rodney Yoell, the attending physician, the former official will be confined for about a month. He slipped on stairs at his home and broke his ankle in two places, the doctor said.

RESETTLEMENT SURVEY

Five thousand different parcels of California land, totaling 1,500,000 acres, have been mapped in a survey to determine suitability for resettlement purposes, it is announced by P. J. Webster, chief of the California land-planning staff of the Resettlement Administration.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, February 7, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Sergeant-at-Arms Patrick O'Brien excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bakers No. 24, Theodore Lindquist, Harold Leininger, William Strachan, Fred Schierbaum, Paul Guderly, William Werth and S. K. Leman; Boilermakers No. 6, E. Rainbow and R. McCoy; Jewelry Workers No. 36, C. F. Stegman; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, E. A. L. Groething vice E. B. O'Grady; Pastemakers, A. Divincenzi vice Frank Pollari; Refinery Workers No. 50, V. Harris vice H. Cook. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, notice of removal of the Challenge Cream and Butter Association from their "We Don't Patronize List." Seattle Central Labor Council, notice that Fischer Flouring Mills have adjusted differences with Cereal Workers No. 38-117, I. L. A. Civil Service Commission, scope circular for examination for positions of marble setter, tile setter and lather. Workers' Education Bureau of America, soliciting affiliation through John L. Kerchen, 301 California Hall, Berkeley, Calif.

Referred to Executive Committee—Application for assistance in composing differences with El Portal, and Bernstein's fish houses.

Report of Executive Committee—Complaint of Cracker Bakers against Rosenthal's store, referred to officers. Filling Station Employees, complaint against McKale's service stations, laid over one week and copy of letter from Manager Graf, Jr., stating the company is part of the association now negotiating with the union, ordered sent to the union; this matter will have to await outcome of said negotiations. Complaint of Operating Engi-

neers against rigid physical examination of employees by employers throughout the state; referred to officers of Council to take up with Industrial Accident Commission. Lengthy hearing of differences between members of Masters, Mates and Pilots regarding internal differences, discussed at length between representatives of the parties; on request of parties in interest matter was referred to the committee for further hearing. Controversy between Laundry Wagon Drivers and Peerless Laundry was discussed at length, both parties being represented; laid over one week to enable parties to come together on the interpretation of the cash and carry or collection clause of the existing agreement; reported since practically settled. Committee recommended that the officers of the Council carry out the orders of the International Seamen's Union and the American Federation of Labor to unseat the Sailors' Union of the Pacific from affiliation with the Council. Report concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended granting of applications for affiliation to the Council of the following organizations: Ship Scalers, I. L. A. Local 38-100, and Elevator Operators and Starters, Local No. 117. Application of Bargemen laid over, no representative of the union appearing. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs report that meter chauffeurs have signed new agreement calling for increase of 50 cents a day. Window Cleaners desire to correct erroneous information appearing in the press referring to fall of member from the Phelan building, resulting in his death, stating that the Phelan building provides no safety hooks, wherefore member was not killed because of refusal to use safety belt. Cracker Bakers complain against non-union bakery products from Los Angeles being sold here, and urge co-operation in refusing to buy such products, and that local crackers and cookies be bought instead. Filling Station Employees are making progress, and have issued a list of fair service stations. Machinists still on strike in marine shops; and report that the Bay District Metal Trades are negotiating with employers for concessions. Ornamental Iron Workers are progressing in their organizing work and have sent for a new charter for a group desiring to affiliate. Pastemakers are conducting campaign against West Coast Macaroni Company and Fresno affiliate; refrain from buying Perfection brand. Warehousemen expect to sign agreement with Safeway Stores. Masters, Mates and Pilots have just concluded their International convention at Washington, D. C.; report steam schooner situation is being cleared up.

Special committee on Mooney delegate meeting reminded delegates meeting will be held as heretofore announced, Sunday, February 9, at 8 p. m.

Installation of officers of the Labor Council for year 1936 was then had, and Past President Daniel P. Haggerty installed the newly elected officers. President Edward D. Vandeleur, Vice-President John F. Shelley and Secretary-Treasurer John A. O'Connell were called upon to speak, and their remarks were well received.

New Business—Moved that the name of the Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

Receipts, \$240; expenditures, \$262.75.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services; and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

The ruthless exploitation of child labor is checked every time you buy a union-labeled article.

Repeal of Sales Tax

To Central Councils and Local Unions in California, Greetings:

California is now facing a great battle over taxation, with privilege on one side and labor and industry on the other. It is a battle to free labor and industry from injustice. A tax on industry is a tax on labor.

Upon the backs of labor is the sales tax, which cuts down purchasing power, lessens the state's products, and helps to throw labor out of employment. Added to that, employment is hindered or prevented by taxes on improvements and tangible personal property of all kinds, which you create and none of which is created by land speculation.

Meanwhile, the money you pay in taxes on sales, on improvements and tangible personal property, and the taxes included in the house and room rent you might pay, and for the goods which you buy which must of necessity be included in the consumer's price, is devoted to doing the things and performing the various public services that create land values. Thus you are now working for the comparatively few who are the great land owners and great speculators of California.

Removal of sales taxes and taxes on improvements and tangible personal property would give you greater purchasing power, and open on every hand new opportunities for labor to produce wealth. What better or surer way to raise the standard of living and citizenship?

This can be done if the voters approve the Ralston sales tax repeal amendment, which three successive State Federation of Labor conventions have approved.

At the January meeting of the executive council of the State Federation of Labor it was unanimously voted:

1. To urge each affiliated central labor council and local union to appoint a committee to see to it that all members register for the 1936 elections. Since all registrations expired January 1, all must register to vote.

2. That the same committee be requested to work for the success of the Ralston sales tax repeal amendment, which has qualified and will be on the ballot in the general election, November, 1936.

The Sales Tax Repeal Association has charge of the campaign for the adoption of the amendment. Our campaign is on. Please let us know as soon as possible the personnel of the committee who will work with us from your organization.

We are glad to refer you to the entire labor press of California.

Very respectfully,

SALES TAX REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

By Jackson H. Ralston, general chairman.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness. Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Fred Benioff, furrier, 133 Geary street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

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Counsel for Mooney Address Big Meeting

An almost 100 per cent attendance of delegates of unions appointed for the purpose of meeting with the attorneys of Thomas J. Mooney greeted those gentlemen last Sunday night when Edward D. Vandeleur called the meeting to order in the Labor Temple auditorium.

The delegates listened with rapt attention to the remarks of the speakers and at the conclusion passed resolutions for the consideration of the Labor Council and its affiliated unions which proposed a plan for assisting the man who for nearly a score of years has suffered imprisonment on a conviction for crime secured through perjured testimony.

The speakers were George F. Davis of San Francisco, John F. Finerty of Washington, D. C., and Frank P. Walsh of New York, attorneys who, believing in the innocence of Mooney, have devoted years of labor to the efforts to bring his case before the courts for revision. They have worked without remuneration, and in large part have even borne their own expenses.

Mr. Walsh, the principal speaker, who has been connected with the case almost from the start, explained in detail the different steps taken to bring the Mooney case before the United States Supreme Court, of the obstacles encountered and overcome, and of the difficulty confronting the counsel for Mooney in providing means of carrying on. He outlined plans for the consideration of the unions which were incorporated in the resolutions subsequently adopted, and expressed confidence that with the co-operation of the unions Mooney ultimately would be freed.

Mooney Hearing Again Resumed, With Prisoner as First Witness

Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of dynamiting the 1916 Preparedness Day parade, was called as the first state witness on Monday last on resumption of the hearing through which he seeks freedom through habeas corpus proceedings.

The hearing before Referee A. E. Shaw, appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony, entered the last stage of a battle that has been maintained since Mooney and his alleged confederate, Warren K. Billings, were sentenced to life terms eighteen years ago.

On account of the illness of the referee the hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

Restoration of Teachers' Pay Postponed by Board of Education

Restoration of automatic increases in teachers' salaries, discontinued in 1931, was recommended in the budget estimates submitted by Superintendent Lee to the Board of Education this week. The board, while in sympathy with the idea, decided that conditions do not warrant the added expenditures involved at this time.

The San Francisco Teachers' Council, made up

of representatives of eleven teachers' organizations, filed with the board a recommendation that the increases be resumed. The recommendation was based upon the results of a year's study.

The report of the teachers' group pointed out that annual automatic increases have been retained in all city departments except the schools, and in other school departments of the metropolitan area.

The increases, originally recommended by a citizens' committee in 1929, would amount to \$282,872 for the first year, \$199,033 for the second, \$198,936 for the third and \$120,820 for the fourth, according to the teachers' report.

For individual teachers the increases would have amounted to from \$64 to \$182 per year. Large groups of teachers have been held at beginning salaries, which are \$1500 for elementary school teachers, \$1800 for young teachers in junior high schools, and \$2004 in senior high schools.

Culinary Crafts Report Progress In Great Organization Drive

Several new charters were issued during January by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, headquarters of the organization in Cincinnati reports.

More than a score of international organizers are in the field in Canada and the United States, and the union is making splendid progress. With over 75,000 members in their ranks, a special organization campaign is under way, programmed for March, April and May, and it is anticipated the officers will report to their international convention, to be held at Rochester, N. Y., in August, more than 100,000 members.

International Secretary "Bob" Hesketh credits the labor press and labor councils for most of the union's remarkable success.

More Workers Join Strike at Shipyards

New difficulties in the shipyard workers' controversy developed this week when the shipwrights, boatbuilders and calkers demanded shorter hours and increased wages, and caused withdrawal of men from small boat shops.

In addition to the men withdrawn the demands involve more than 500 workers who have been unemployed since the machinists and shipyard workers quit January 2 in a walkout in Bay district shipyards.

The new demands are being made by Shipwright and Boatbuilders' Union No. 1149 and Ship Calkers No. 554, both affiliated with the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

They are demanding \$1.10 an hour, and a thirty-five-hour week. They have been receiving \$7.20 for an eight-hour day, and working a forty-four-hour week.

"The men are willing to arbitrate the differences," said D. H. Ryan, secretary of the Carpenters' Council, who pointed out other carpenters recently were awarded \$9 a day after arbitration.

The dispute brings the number involved in shipyard controversies to about 1500. About 500 members of the machinists quit, causing lack of work for more than 500 independent shipyard workers. The machinists are seeking restoration of pre-depression wage scales and shorter hours.

Seventeen miners were recently killed in a colliery fire near Fukuo, Japan. Twenty-five were reported missing with the probability that they would also be added to the list of fatalities.

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Fraudulent Use of Union Label Nets Jail Sentence for Tailor

Misuse of the union label is a dangerous practice, as was discovered by Carl Riznik, who conducts a tailor shop at Grove and Van Ness avenue.

Haled before Judge Dunn of the Municipal Court this week, Riznik was found guilty on a charge of violating Section 349-A of the Penal Code, which prohibits misrepresentation of labor conditions under which merchandise is manufactured. He was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail, but the sentence was suspended.

Thomas A. Rotell, secretary of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, testified that on October 9 of last year he visited the place of business of the defendant and inquired as to the making of uniforms. Asked if he ran a union shop, the defendant answered in the affirmative, and also declared that he would put a union label in the suit. Rotell ordered the uniform, which was delivered on November 4, with the label in place.

It was later confirmed that Riznik was not entitled to use of the label, and his arrest and conviction followed.

Besides Rotell, Miss Nellie Casey of the United Garment Workers, Frank Baker of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Nels Soderberg of the Journeyman Tailors' Union interested themselves in the case, and Emil Buehrer acted as attorney for the unions.

Label Section Starts Drive for Union-Made Crackers and Cookies

In behalf of the Cracker Bakers' Union and its Auxiliary the Union Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council is appealing to union men and women of San Francisco to purchase none but union-made crackers and cookies. "All cookies and crackers made in the Bay district are union-made," says the Label Section. "Ask your grocer to help our local industries by selling locally-made products."

The following firms produce union-made crackers and cookies under union conditions and in local factories: Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, or Sunshine Bakers; National Biscuit Company, or Uneeda Bakers; DeMartini Cookie Company, Mission Biscuit Company, Mother's Cookie and Cracker Company of Oakland and Golden Bear Cookie Company of Oakland.

All goods sold by the San Francisco Biscuit Company are made in Seattle, Wash., and are the product of non-union workers.

Police Widows and Orphans to Benefit From Ball and Concert

A brilliant stage pageant, with scores of talented stage, radio, concert, musical, club and cafe artists participating, will be presented as a special feature of the annual grand benefit ball of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Association of the San Francisco Police Department, to be held Saturday night, February 15, in the Civic Auditorium, Civic Center. More than twenty acts have already been enlisted for the stage program, Police Chief William J. Quinn, general chairman of the function, has announced. The stage show will start at

8:30 p. m., and will be immediately followed by the grand ball, with Mayor and Mrs. Angelo J. Rossi leading the grand march. Dancing will hold sway until well after the midnight hour, with many specialty singing, musical and dancing numbers scheduled during intermissions.

Proceeds of the February 15 grand pageant and ball will be used to wipe out a deficit of \$30,000 incurred in the police widows and orphans' fund, through increasing numbers of deaths among members of the department during the last few years.

Hornblower Demands Reform in Handling Old-Age Pensions

"Unless California's present \$35-a-month maximum old-age pension law is enforced properly and equally, I will submit an initiative proposing a \$50 maximum pension for all persons over 65 years of age, whether they need it or not," was the announcement in the daily press recently of Assemblyman William E. Hornblower.

"It is a disgrace," he continued, "the way many counties are administering the old-age pension law, especially the many deductions they make before paying out any money to the unfortunates whom the law intended should be benefited. Some counties expect an aged person to exist on \$7 a month."

Hornblower, assemblyman from the Twenty-third (Mission) district, is a member of the Assembly's interim committee on unemployment and social security, which has been investigating the counties' administration of the old-age pension act.

In San Francisco Hornblower recommended that administration of the act be placed directly in the hands of the county Board of Supervisors instead of the County Welfare Department.

Autoists Are Cautioned Against Violating Law on School Buses

Stop when you overtake a standing school bus. This word of caution to motorists is given in a special bulletin issued by the public safety department of the California State Automobile Association.

Action by the motorists' organization is the result of a request from the State Department of Education calling attention to the fact that violators of the law on overtaking and passing school buses have been responsible for every fatal injury to pupils transported to and from school by buses during the last three years in California. In addition, numerous non-fatal injuries have been similarly caused, it was declared.

The Automobile Association statement urged upon motorists a strict observance of the law on the subject, which provides that motorists upon a highway outside a business or residence district who meet or overtake a school bus which has stopped to receive or discharge school children are required to come to a complete stop before passing the bus.

Milk Wagon Drivers Jubilant At Success of San Mateo Drive

Officers and members of the local Milk Wagon Drivers' Union are gratified at the success which has attended an organization campaign which they have carried on in San Mateo County.

As a result of the persistent drive practically the entire county has been organized, and 100 per cent organization is confidently expected within a short time.

San Mateo County is within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco union, and the membership of the union has been augmented considerably.

Large numbers of San Francisco union workers reside in San Mateo County and the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union confidently expects their co-operation in bringing into the union fold all followers of their calling in the neighboring county. Union men and women are asked to remind the men who deliver their supplies of milk to ornament their uniforms by the addition of the union button of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.

Repeal the State Sales Tax, Says Oakland Central Council

The Central Labor Council of Oakland has unanimously adopted a resolution to support the Ralston sales tax repeal amendment, which provides for the abolition of the sales tax, exempts at once \$1000 of assessed value of any homestead from taxation, and in five years abolishes all remaining taxes on the products of labor in the form of improvements and tangible personal property.

The resolution points out that land values are a product of the expenditures of our government and of our people and is not the result of what individuals, estates or corporations may do as land owners, and that to permit this publicly-created fund to escape serving all the people by collection by government as is provided for by the amendment to make up taxes done away with could only mean the confiscation of the wages of those who work by taxation.

The resolution further emphasizes the fact that the home owners, working farmers, owners of rental properties, business men and manufacturers would receive more benefits by reason of the exemptions than they would pay in increased land value taxes. The heavier burden would fall on land speculators who seek to gain by the rise in price of land rather than by wealth production.

The Council pledged itself to work for the registration of their membership for voting and to work for the success of the amendment at the polls in November.

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